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# Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 295

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No. 295

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AUSTRALIA

LEGISLATION WOULD WIDEN GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON BROADCASTING

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Sep 83 p 14

[Text] Canberra: Legislation designed to give the Government greater control over all types of broadcasting was introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by the Minister for Communications, Mr Duffy.

The new legislation will give the Government the power to restrict the supply and possession of unlicensable equipment and extends that control to non-communication devices such as radio-frequency heaters and certain classes of audio equipment that cause communications interference.

Mr Duffy said that the extraordinary growth of communications technology over the past decade highlighted the shortcomings of the Wireless Telegraphy Act which had become outdated and inadequate.

That Act contained no power to restrict the supply or possession of unlicensable equipment, Mr Duffy said.

This had made it difficult to protect legitimate users of the radio spectrum.

Other deficiencies redressed in the new Act, the Radio Communications Bill, related to spectrum planning, review of decisions and conciliation of interference disputes.

Penalties for certain infringements would be up to \$10,000 or five years' gaol for individuals and \$50,000 for corporations.

Mr Duffy stressed that the legislation in no way dealt with the licensing of normal domestic radio receivers or television sets or the licensing of radio and television stations.

Not Subject

The Bill's measures would not be fully effective for some time as the existing stock of licensed transmitters would not be subject to the standards provisions, he said.

There would be savings due to the reduction in the licensing of receivers and low-power transmitters and the lessening of interference between radio-communications services.

Increased administrative costs could be expected as the new Act committed the Government to public consultation and appeal rights against administrative decisions.

CSO: 5500/7505

## AUSTRALIA

### EXPANSION, REVISION OF AUSTPAC DATA NETWORK PLANNED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 12

[Article by Helen Meredith]

[Text] TELECOM has revealed plans for a massive expansion of its Austpac data network by mid-1984 and a major rethink of its packet-switching strategy in plans for dramatic changes to the network before the end of the decade.

Addressing delegates to the opening session of the Tenth Australian Computer Conference in Melbourne this week, Telecom's manager for data planning, Mr John Harrison, predicted a staggering increase in demand for computer communications in Australia and described how Telecom planned to take advantage of that demand through the Austpac network.

Only nine months old, Austpac was introduced by Telecom to provide a national data service that would be "as easy to use as the present telephone system".

It taps the exploding market in computer communications now becoming crucial to the operation of major institutions in business, government, science and education throughout the country.

Growth in data transmission needs recently has been as high as 40 per cent a year.

Telecom's two-node Austpac network (one each in Sydney and Melbourne) will be expanded to an eight-node network

by mid-1984 taking in other capital cities and is expected to grow by some five to ten nodes each year thereafter.

To cope with this heavy increase in trunking, Telecom will be forced to change its switching technology.

This will involve a new "transit" terminal exchange system. According to Mr Harrison, Telecom will begin to implement the new technology by 1987.

Mr Harrison also gave notice of Telecom's plans to provide access to Videotex and Teletex services.

Through Austpac, people with Videotex terminals will be able to tap database services.

A Teletex service which would use the existing public telephone network is being investigated and Telecom expects customers to access the British Prestel and French Teletel services later this year.

Telecom's plans for expansion of Austpac are in keeping with the massive growth being experienced in other countries. Transpac, the French data network (a company with 67 per cent public ownership compared with Telecom's 100 per cent) is reported as switching 100,000 million characters a month.

The ITT company, Bell-Antwerp, has the technical li-

cence of the SESA equipment giving STC, the subsidiary of ITT in Australia, an obvious advantage in winning lucrative contracts for supply of the vast amount of equipment needed to expand the Austpac network.

### Warning

Austpac presently supports two main categories of data terminal equipment via standard interfaces. Almost all computer companies provide the X-25 connection to the Austpac network and the X-28 connection in varying degrees of sophistication.

Mr Harrison has warned there could be an October announcement on Austpac traffic charges, in addition to the proposed October 10 per cent increase in tariffs.

Some potential Austpac users have waited to see what Telecom would do about traffic charges which were not imposed in the early stages of the introduction of the network when charges for access only were imposed.

Asked how the Austpac expansion would affect future tariffs, Mr Harrison said he had had assurances from the marketing arm of Telecom that costs would only rise with the consumer price index.

CSO: 5500/7505

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PACIFIC TELECOM AID--Canberra.--The Government is to provide money for a \$100 million telecommunications development program to improve the links between countries of the South Pacific. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Sep 83 p 5]

CSO: 5500/7505

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MINISTER OF POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERVIEWED

HK080658 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 44, 31 Oct 83 pp 18-21

[Interview with Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications:  
"Development of China's Posts and Telecommunications"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Editor's note] China will send a delegation to participate in the UN World Communications Year activities to be held in Geneva from October 26 to November 1. Our correspondent interviewed Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications, concerning China's posts and telecommunications.  
[End editor's note]

Question: 1983 is the world communications year. What activities have been organized in China to mark the occasion? What is the purpose of these activities?

Answer: China's posts and telecommunications industry is still rather backward. Having been listed as one of the key strategic areas in the country's modernization programme, it is now in a period of vigorous development. The United Nations' designation of 1983 as world communications year will greatly promote the development of posts and telecommunications in China.

First of all, the newspapers have carried many reports on the world communications year, and have printed many articles on postal and telecommunications sciences, so as to get people throughout the country to become more interested in the post and telecommunications industry. We have sponsored a youngsters' photo and painting competition to select outstanding works to participate in the world-wide contest to be held in Geneva as one of the world communications year activities. We have also organized more than 100,000 young people and children to visit posts and telecommunications enterprises and attend lectures on posts and telecommunications sciences. In addition, we have held various kinds of academic seminars, which have strengthened the co-ordination between the railway, air service, broadcasting and meteorological departments and the post and telecommunications departments. We will send a delegation to attend the international conference in Geneva, so that we can exchange professional and technical experience with our counterparts from other countries and draw upon their advanced experience to improve our work.

Question: What is the state of China's post and telecommunications now?

Answer: About 2,500 years ago, courier horses and carts appeared in China. In 1877 and 1878, the Qing government began to run official telecommunications and postal undertakings. However, the development was slow and little had been achieved in the 70-odd years prior to 1949. When the People's Republic was founded, there was only one post office within 370 square kilometres. In the cities, there were only 310,000 telephone exchanges under the management of the post and telecommunications departments, of which only 200,000 were automatic ones. In 13 provinces, there were no automatic telephones at all. At that time, there were just over 2,800 simple single- and three-channel long-distance carrier cables and 3,000 telegram lines, most of which were in the big cities. Post and telecommunications facilities were simply nonexistent in the countryside.

After more than 30 years of construction since the founding of the People's Republic of China, great development has been made in China's post and telecommunications. A national postal and telecommunication service network, centered in Beijing and linking all the cities and the countryside, has been built. Compared with 1949, the number of post and telecommunications offices in the whole country in 1982 increased about 90 percent. Telephone exchanges under the management of the posts and telecommunications departments in the cities increased more than eightfold. In the countryside, 2.5 million telephone sets were installed. Long-distance telephone lines went up nine-fold, and telegram lines, three-fold. Long-distance telephone calls can now be made automatically or semi-automatically through cable or microwave lines in 24 provincial capitals. Telephone lines have reached 95.8 percent of the country's communes (townships) and 53.9 percent of its production brigades (villages).

International posts and telecommunications contacts have steadily increased. At present, China has established direct postal relations with 111 countries and regions and established more than 900 through telecommunications lines with 46 countries and regions. Moreover, except for Israel, South Korea and South Africa, it also has established satellite telecommunications contacts with all parts of the world via three satellite ground stations in Beijing and Shanghai and the international telecommunications satellite over the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Question: What are the major problems at present?

Answer: Although great developments have been made, they still fall short of the increasing demands the nation's economy and social life place on the posts and telecommunications industry.

There are a few basic problems. There are not enough communications lines and equipment, and in particular local telephone lines are not currently in wide use. In Beijing, for example, the usage rate is only about 5 percent. What is more, the quality of phone connections leaves much to be desired.

The technological level of most of the telecommunications equipment is low, and one-third of the telephone exchanges in the cities (mainly those in the county seats) are operated by hand. Nearly all the long-distance telephone calls and telegrams are hand-operated, and the efficiency is rather low. The major reasons for all this are a poor material foundation, insufficient investment, outdated technology and shortcomings in management.

Question: What is the major goal for the development of post and telecommunications by the year 2000?

Answer: In order to ensure the realization of the strategic objective of quadrupling the annual gross output value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century, the posts and telecommunications industry must develop at a somewhat quicker pace than the national economy as a whole.

We plan to build a high-quality and high-efficiency modern posts and telecommunications network, with a high level of service, by the year 2000.

Building telephone networks is the key for development. In the big cities, we will gradually popularize the use of program-controlled digital telephone exchanges and digital transmitting equipment, and in the smaller cities we will popularize the use of cross-bar telephone exchanges, so as to realize telephone automation in the urban areas (including county seats).

The long-distance telephone networks will gradually be improved. There will be a fairly big increase in the number of long-distance cables and automatic toll telephone exchanges. Automatic and semi-automatic dialing will be adopted for most long-distance inter-city telephone calls.

Big progress will also be made in the means of transmission. Great efforts will be made to develop new-type urban telephone cables and actively promote the use of long-wave and shortwave optical fiber cables. In the field of long-distance telecommunications services, efforts will be made to develop cable carrier equipment and microwave telecommunications equipment with even larger capacities, as well as digital transmission techniques and satellite telecommunications services.

Data communication is also one of the areas which we will develop energetically. At present, we have started low and medium-rate data communications services with subscriber telegram networks and the public automatic telephone networks. For the next step, we will develop regional exchange networks, so as to connect computers and other terminals with different bit rates, codes and protocols in a certain area.

China has a large territory and its geographic conditions are complicated. In order to suit these conditions, we will put our own telecommunication satellite into orbit, and gradually develop our own domestic satellite telecommunications network. In the near future, we will solve the problem of

telecommunications services for remote areas and meet the special needs of the various sectors of the national economy for telecommunications by renting transmitters from the International Satellite Organization.

Question: What measures have been adopted to ensure the realization of these goals?

Answer: Since 1982, the proportion of investment for the development of posts and telecommunications out of the country's total investment has begun to increase. The posts and telecommunications departments have been allowed to retain a larger portion of their profits and foreign exchange earnings to buy more equipment and carry out technical renovation and transformation. The banks also have granted low-interest loans to help post and telecommunications departments import new technology and equipment.

The state also encourages various departments, localities and enterprises to establish posts and telecommunications networks for special use. In the countryside, we try to combine local government investment with funds pooled by the subscribers and peasants in order to develop rural post and telecommunications under a unified plan and with standardized technology.

According to a state stipulation, the construction of urban telephone facilities has been incorporated into the overall plan for urban construction. Both the central and local governments will invest in these facilities. The profits earned from telephone services will not be handed over to the state, but will be retained by the post and telecommunications departments as a special fund for developing urban telephone facilities.

At present, we have also begun to build new satellite ground stations in some areas in order to start our own domestic satellite telecommunications services through renting channels on the international telecommunications satellites.

Question: Is there a need for international co-operation?

Answer: Of course. We will rely mainly on our own strength for the modernization of China's post and telecommunications. At the same time, we will introduce some suitable advanced post and telecommunications equipment and technology from abroad. In this field, we welcome those from the post and telecommunications and economic circles of friendly countries and regions to co-operate with us in the modernization of China's posts and telecommunications industry under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

CSO: 5500/4149

THAILAND

EDITORIAL WARNS OF THREAT FROM LAO TV PROGRAMS

BK020941 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 1 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Soviet Danger"]

[Text] Chairman of the House Committee on Science, Technology and Energy Prathuang Khamprakop has made an unprecedented revelation saying that television viewers in the northeast of Thailand can receive signals beamed from the Soviet Union to Vientiane with sufficient power to blanket our northeastern and northern area and overpower transmission by our own television stations.

This is a sign that the Soviet Union is always extending its claws closer to Thailand, and supports the statement by secretary general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, on Soviet efforts to expand influence in the region and build up Soviet naval forces with the stationing of at least 15 war ships at Cam Ranh bay and the dispatch of an aircraft carrier and the troop-carrying assault ship "Ivan Rogov" to the region.

A power like the Soviet Union has made it clear in international politics that it is ready for intervention and aggression against small countries in expanding its influence through satellites like the three Indochinese countries, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and Afghanistan where it has set up a puppet government. This role of the Soviet Union has shaken feelings of security in the free countries.

In Thailand, there has been much talk over the past 10 years about Soviet efforts to strengthen its influence. This was substantiated by evidence of interference and subversion carried out by Soviet spies. The report about Soviet television transmissions to Vientiane with a power strong enough to cover Thailand's northeast and northern part must be seen in the context of this effort.

With the Soviet effort quite clear to us, we cannot help looking at our own television service. Our television is plagued by programs which are nonsense and with heavy commercialization which addicts the people. Good programs, meanwhile, have been banned--such as the recent sermon by a renowned Buddhist monk.

In order to cope with the expansion of foreign propaganda media, the authorities concerned, namely the Security Council and the Radio and Television Broadcasting Directing Board, should review national broacasting policy. They should not only think about suppressing programs which they do not like. They must try to create useful and instructive programs, expecially with a view of countering propaganda by foreigners who have no good intentions toward us.

CSO: 5500/4351

THAILAND

POLICE, INTERIOR OFFICIALS TO GET SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 30 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Thai Police Sent to Indonesia to Get Satellite Communications Training"]

[Text] Satellites are becoming popular. Communications police officials and officials from other sectors will be sent to Indonesia for training at the beginning of October. The hope is to reduce communications problems involved in using ground radio stations. During the news briefing, there was great tension. The Office of the Secretary, Police Department, was very angry with the commander of the Traffic Police Division for sending a police lieutenant colonel in his place. It was said that this showed disrespect and that this was improper. The briefing was ordered halted midway through the briefing.

Yesterday, 30 August, Police Colonel Hiran Michusap, the deputy chief of the Police communications Division, told reporters that the Communications Division has received permission from the cabinet to send a group of officials, together with officials from the Communications Division of the Ministry of Interior, from the Communications Authority of Thailand and from the Ministry of Communications, to Indonesia to receive training concerning satellite communications. They will leave at the beginning of fiscal year 1984, or around the beginning of October.

As for the purpose in sending people to receive this training, Police Colonel Hiran said that this is being done in order to master Police Department communications techniques. This will support stipulating the capabilities of the various types of communications equipment used by the Police Department, both in the metropolitan and provincial areas, and facilitate maintenance. It will also help coordinate communications activities with other government units outside the Police Department, such as the military.

Police Colonel Hiran also talked about the necessity of using artificial satellites. He said that at present, the Police Department is experiencing problems with land communications using radios since each of the transmitting stations of the Police Department has a transmitting radius of only 60

kilometers. And sometimes, when there is lightning, communications are disrupted. If satellites can be used in communications, these problems will disappear.

Police Colonel Hiran also said that this is a 5-year program. Concerning the officials sent to receive this training, they will be sent in groups of five. Of these, the quota for the Police Department is two commissioned officers whose work concerns communications.

As for the news statement issued that same day, the statement was issued by two units, that is, it was issued by the chief of the Police Communications Division and the commander of the Traffic Police Division. Police Major General Phaithun Waichanraya, the chief of the Communications division, sent Police Colonel Hiran Michusap to make the statement in his place while Police Major General Samanchai Hongthong, the commander of the Police Traffic Division, sent a police lieutenant colonel to issue the statement in his place.

After Police Colonel Hiran Michusap, the representative of the chief of the Communications Division, finished the announcement and before the representative from the Traffic Police Division could make his statement, Police Colonel Pathan Sawangrarot, the Superintendent 2, Office of the Secretary, and the person responsible for arranging news briefings, expressed his dissatisfaction over the fact that the commander of the Traffic Police Division had sent this police lieutenant colonel in his place.

Police Colonel Pathan said that sending this representative in his place was not fitting as far as rank was concerned and that it was an act showing disrespect. Also, this representative could not answer all the questions of the reporters. Besides this, the commander had not coordinated things with those responsible for arranging news briefings. He had only informed them just prior to the briefing that a police lieutenant colonel would take his place. He [Police Colonel Pathan] did not feel that this was proper and so he asked that the news briefing by the Police Traffic Division be canceled. He then apologized to the reporters.

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CSO: 5500/4301

THAILAND

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 19 Aug 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Thailand Will Have Its First Satellite"]

[Text] At a recent cabinet meeting, the cabinet gave its approval in principle to having a satellite. It entrusted the Ministry of Communications with the task of discussing this matter with the three branches of the military, the Police Department and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy to determine when we should get a satellite and to discuss whether this is the right time and whether it would be worth the cost. The cabinet feels that the cost of Thailand's obtaining its own satellite has dropped greatly and that this is now a possibility. Once we have a satellite, communications of all types in Thailand will be more efficient and faster and costs will drop greatly. During the initial stage, people will receive training concerning satellite communications in order to make preparations for producing the first satellite.

We approve of this idea since this is a technological innovation that Thailand has the capabilities to carry out without having to spend excessive amounts of money. And a fellow ASEAN country, that is Indonesia, already has its first satellite in operation. This includes the satellite "Palapa." Thai color television Channel 7 rents the communications capabilities of this Indonesian satellite to broadcast television programs throughout Thailand. That is, we are renting and making use of their satellite for commercial communications activities. If we had our own communications satellite for our own activities, we would not have to rely on anyone else. This would be beneficial in several ways.

Communications satellite technology is a new technology that we can develop, particularly a communications system and a satellite, which will have to be sent into orbit 20,000 miles above the earth. The orbit must be synchronized with the rotation of the earth. That is, the satellite must remain in a fixed position relative to the earth and constantly be above Thailand in order to use it for communications transmissions involving several hundred channels and several hundred systems. As for the satellite and the complex communications equipment, Thai scientists can develop these things with technical help from abroad. But in sending the satellite

into orbit, we will have to pay the United States to send it into orbit using a rocket or space shuttle. All of this should cost only several hundred million baht. The cost shouldn't reach 1 billion baht. This satellite will remain in operation for tens of years or possibly even 100 years.

Once we have our own communications satellite, we will easily be able to divide the several hundred communications channels in the satellite for use by the three branches of the military, public and private sectors and the television network. Communications throughout the country will be possible using the satellite in place above the country. This will be of great benefit and we will be able to communicate with other countries. This is not a distant dream but a reality that we can touch.

But concerning our fears, we do not have any fears concerning the technology or concerning the ability of Thai scientists and Thai researchers to carry this out and do a good job. Rather, our fears concern the bureaucracy, or the system that stems from the activities of Thai bureaucrats and Thai state enterprise officials. This system is sluggish and slow and may retard the development of satellite technology. Because concerning today's telephone and postal services, while they do not use satellites, they cannot satisfy the needs of the people. But even after we have a satellite, there are still doubts about whether telephone service will be any better, even though the communications system using the satellite will be faster. Or will service be poor as it is now? In such a case, it will be possible to send messages in an instant but there will be problems with the communications services of some of the organizations here on the ground. Thus, this will all be useless.

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CSO: 5500/4301

THAILAND

BANGKOK TELEPHONE EXPANSION NOTED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Telephone Expansion, Bangkok Gets Another 4,300"]

[Text] Only 10,000 Baht Charged

Mr Phaibun Limpaphayom, the assistant director of the Telephone Organization of Thailand for operations issued a statement concerning increasing the number of telephones and trunk lines in Bangkok, which is the primary area, in accord with the 1977-1984 project in addition to the mobile exchanges built in accord with the program to eliminate the immediate obstacles. He said that during August, action was taken and progress made. Preparations have been made to install 4,300 telephones for those on the waiting list. As for the trunk lines that have been added and improved, 4,079 telephones can be installed.

Concerning increasing the number of telephones and trunk lines in Bangkok in accord with this program, the details are as follows:

1. The Bang Phlat Exchange: A total of 900 numbers will be added. It will be possible to install telephones along Charoensanitwong Road on Wat Bang Phlat Lane, Rong Rien Suwannin Lane, Sithongmi Lane, Phra Yawaraphong Lane, Phanurangsi Lane and Phongsu Lane and in the Akson Road area. As for the number of trunk lines expanded and improved, it will be possible to install approximately 729 telephones.

2. The Khlong Chan Exchange: A total of 2,000 numbers will be added. The telephones will be installed along Lat Phrao Road on Saha Banchi Lane, Suk San 4 Lane and Thephewi Lane, along Sukhaphiban 1 Road on Tharaninikhom Lane and in the area opposite Wat Bang Toei. As for the number of trunk lines expanded and improved, it will be possible to install approximately 390 telephones.

3. The Dao Khanong Exchange: A total of 1,000 numbers will be added. The telephones will be installed along Taksin Road, which includes the area around the Bangkok Bridge Junction and the Mahaisawan Junction and the area in front of the Phra Pinklao Hospital, in front of the Dao Khanong market and at the head of the lane opposite Wat Santi; along Charoennakhon

Road, which includes Ruam Phattana Lane, Chitra 2 Lane, the lane across from the Bus 17 depot, Wat Santi Thammaran Lane, Wat Sutthawat Lane; along Ratsadonburana Road, which includes Suksawat 16 Lane, Suksawat 1 Lane and the Samakphattana market; along Dao Khanong Chamthong Road in the area where this intersects with Wutakat Road, which includes Loetphattana Tai Lane, Rong Rien Suwannawit Lane, Phanumaphon Lane and Wat Mongkhon Wararam Lane. As for the number of trunk lines expanded and improved, it will be possible to install approximately 1,460 telephones.

4. The Inthamara Exchange: A total of 400 numbers will be added. The telephones will be installed along Sutthisan Road on Sabaichai Lane and near the exit of Lat Phrao Road; along Pracharatsadon Bamphen Road on Phaisan Lane, S. Kiettichai Lane and Chainarong Lane; and along Prachasongkhro Road on Saen Suk Lane, Wat Luang Pho Nen Lane and Withayalai Kan Kha Lane. As for the number of trunk lines expanded and improved, it will be possible to install approximately 1,500 telephones.

Concerning the Telephone Organization's deliberations on installing telephones, it discussed both the 30,000 and 10,000 baht-type reservation bonds in just 1 month and asked for a payment of only 10,000 baht per telephone. Confirmative registration papers will soon be sent to those who are on the waiting list to have a telephone installed.

As for the people in other areas who are on the waiting list, the Telephone Organization is urgently taking steps to increase the number of telephones and improve the trunk lines. People will be informed so that telephones can be installed in order [of precedence].

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CSO: 5500/4301

THAILAND

POSSIBLE COMPUTER APPLICATIONS TO TELEPHONE SYSTEM NOTED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 19 Sep 83 pp 14-16

[Article: "A Computer Plan for the Telephone Organization of Thailand"]

[Text] During May 1983, the Telephone Organization of Thailand greatly alarmed hundreds of thousands of its customers in the city. Even though these people had paid their telephone bills to the Telephone Organization every month, for some reason they were billed for still owing hundreds or thousands of baht. In particular, the bills for March and April contained many mistakes. Regardless of what the Telephone Organization did to explain things, it was unable to clarify things for its customers. People continually contacted the Telephone Organization during this period. Finally, a special committee was set up to clear up matters between the Telephone Organization and its customers. Even though the Telephone Organization has now cleared up this matter to a certain extent, this problem has not been completely solved. Many customers and others who are interested in this still have their doubts and are trying to figure out exactly what is happening in the Telephone Organization.

The Cause and the Problem

Originally, concerning the Telephone Organization's system of collecting money, it used Telephone Organization officials to gather the data and send the data to the computer section. Programs were then written in order to feed the data into the computers, which then printed out the bills. After that, the Telephone Organization sent the bills to the various zone officers, which then sent officials to collect the money from the customers in each zone. Finally, after each zone had collected the money, it sent the money in to clear the accounts with the Telephone Organization. Concerning this system of collecting the money, from the outside, everything seemed normal. Then, a new system was implemented, one in which computers do almost everything, including collecting the money and clearing the accounts. In this new system, the money is collected through the banks or post office. The money is then sent to clear the accounts by computer on a daily basis. The receipts are not accumulated like before. Thus, there has been a problem with money turning up missing in the Telephone Organization. A high-level news source in the Telephone Organization

told PATINYA that "1.4 billion baht is still missing and has not gone into the account of the Telephone Organization. Interest on this would amount to about 120 million baht. This is not a small amount. But I do not know how anyone could manipulate this money."

On 24 May 1983 at the conference hall of the Public Relations Department, Major General Sombat Khamatsathien, the present director of the Telephone Organization of Thailand, admitted that the Telephone Organization had made some mistakes. Such mistakes included issuing duplicate bills for the same charge, carrying a balance since the telephones were installed, collecting money before installation, charging for telephone use before the telephone could actually be used, charging for long-distance calls when the meter was still at the normal position, sending bills to the wrong address, accumulating bills and so on. Besides this, mistakes have happened by themselves, during installation, at the various telephone exchanges and at the other commercial units. In the past, the method used was to "collect the installation fee and the monthly charge and then send it to the central office later on. The money could be sent to finance at any time." Concerning the computers, he said that "machines do not lie. They print out the results in accord with the facts regardless of whether it concerns installation, ownership, or transfer and regardless of whether things were done for personal or public reasons or for personal security or the security of the organization."

"Actually, concerning computer operations, film must be taken from the meter and used as data to feed into the computer. And I assure you that the computers are not broken. The mistakes have occurred because people have fed incorrect data into the computers. Sometimes, people make up data. Sometimes their pens don't work so they use pencils," said the same high-level news source to PATINYA.

Up to now, the Telephone Organization has been solving the problems by [trying] to make the customers understand. It has collected only the money actually owed. As for the remaining amount, it has left it pending on the receipt. The Telephone Organization has tried to disclaim things by putting the blame on the computers. And it has tried to conceal things and keep this matter a top secret.

One observation concerning the statement by the director of the Telephone Organization is that once it was learned that the problems actually stem from telephone organization officials, why wasn't an investigation conducted in order to learn the facts and punish the guilty people in accord with the regulations? Instead, it has tried to reach an understanding with the customers and keep the matter a secret.

#### Why Wasn't There an Investigation?

"The reason why the present director didn't dare investigate the matter or take action was that the hundreds of millions of baht that disappeared had not been received by the Telephone Organization. Rather, it was in the

hands of the people in the Telephone Organization. Thus, if the director had taken resolute action, this money would have disappeared for good. The policy of the director was to try to get this money back first and then see what action to take. The Telephone Organization has tried to keep this matter a secret and use the time to make a decision," said the news source in the Telephone Organization.

Also, if action is taken within the Telephone Organization, this will affect various people who have various connections with each other. For example, whenever a new director is appointed, he must bring in his own people to act as his "eyes and ears." But when he leaves, he doesn't take his people with him. They remain in their positions and are connected to each other. Besides this, there are the "hard" relations between the administrators and the labor unions and between the various labor unions themselves. If changes are made, that group will be accused of being a tool of that person, and in the end it will not be possible to do anything.

#### The Reaction: Get Rid of the Computers and the New Director

Certainly, computers won't lie to anyone (unless someone puts erroneous data into the computer). Computers work in accord with the standards stipulated, and they produce accurate results based on the input data.

When computers were installed, this affected the old system. Various groups in the Telephone Organization, particularly the commerce, installation and registration sections, which all work in close cooperation with each other, have had to struggle to maintain their interests. They have had to rely on the power groups that they secretly depend on in order to carry on activities to put pressure on the high-level administrators. These activities have not been limited just to trying to get rid of the computers used for accounting in the new system. Things have expanded to the point of trying to get the present director relieved of his position. For example, there was the leaflet with the headline "The Failure That Must Quickly Be Corrected" that was issued on 21 May 1983 in the name of the Bangkok Telephone Labor Union. This leaflet attacked the present director and said that the old system of collecting the bills was not carried out carefully and that this had had a bad effect on the yearly bonuses. It also made recommendations on how to solve the problems that have arisen within the Telephone Organization. Following this, another leaflet with the title "Unclear, Unclear," which was issued on 30 May 1983 by the same group, attacked the present director and called on him to show some spirit by resigning. And another group that calls itself the 77/1975 Group sent an open letter to the director in order to warn him about the existing dangers. This group was afraid that the director would be toppled by various power and interest groups both inside and outside the Telephone Organization just like the former director, that is, Major General Momratchawong Sutphan Thawiwong. Thus, if the director does not take quick action to solve the problems and improve things, this problem will get worse and corruption in the Telephone Organization will continue.

**Recommendation: Perform Major Surgery**

Before it is too late to correct things, administrators at all levels must find the missing money and turn it over to the Telephone Organization as quickly as possible. All the erroneous data must be kept in order to make a major overhaul and improve things. As for those officials who are more concerned about their own interests than the interests of the public, whenever clear evidence is found, resolute action should be taken to punish them in order to prevent other officials from following their example in the future and to give capable and honest people who have good intentions toward the country an opportunity to come work in the various sectors at all levels. Thus, the high-level administrators in the Telephone Organization should give careful consideration to the work system and solve the problems at the root. They should accept the facts and use reasons that all sectors can accept as a basis for considering matters and taking resolute action. This must be done in order to hit the targets for the benefit and well-being of the people. The Telephone Organization must develop itself to serve society well in the future.

11943  
CSO: 5500/4301

THAILAND

TV STATION PLANNED FOR SURIN

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 3 Jul 83 p 5

[The Tiger's Path column by Wan Kaen: "A New Television Channel In Surin"]

[Text] At present, television is becoming very popular in Thailand. Preparations are being made to expand activities in the provinces. And this includes the central region, too.

Whoever thinks that the only channels available in Bangkok will be channels 3, 5, 7 and 9 is wrong. Because at present, preparations are being made to open a new television station in Bangkok. The identity of the person who will open this new station is not known; we know only that he will do this.

But it is impossible to say whether things will be better or worse after the new station goes on the air. What is certain is that the government has a program for expanding the [network] of television stations in the provinces. Plans for this have already been made.

One place where a new station will be built is Surin Province. It will be several years before this project is completed. But I don't know whether the government is aware of the fact that at present, in Surin Province, a station has already been built and will start broadcasting within the next few months.

This was accomplished through the cooperation of private companies in Surin Province. These companies put up the money. Looked at superficially, this seems to be something worth supporting. That is, people invested for the government without the government having to wait several years in accord with the plans made. But looking more deeply into the matter, there are several things that are not quite proper.

Yes, when people sow seed, they expect to profit. No one invests just for the fun of it. Before people invest millions, they have to consider the matter carefully. And I am not sure what contracts were made with the officials responsible. Because if a mistake is made, it will be the country that suffers the loss. And who will take responsibility for this?

If nothing had happened, there probably wouldn't have been any problems. But at present, something has happened and problems have arisen. If someone wants to know the details, they should go ask Mr Wichai Chanthacharoen, the head of the Voice of Thailand Radio Station in Surin Province, since he is the person responsible and the person who is knowledgeable about this.

If this new television station is actually built, the companies that invested in this will have a monopoly on advertising and on finding sponsors. The programs televised by the station will be under the control of these companies. Thus, before someone is allowed to invest in this, there should be a definite contract. It should not be a matter of just a few people getting together and agreeing. The reason that I wrote this today is that I am worried that the nation will suffer a loss.

11943  
CSO: 5500/4301

THAILAND

BRIEFS

POLICE RADIO FREQUENCIES--Police Communications Division has asked the Posts and Telegraph Department to establish new radio frequencies. There is too much interference among the ones presently in use. On 29 August, Police Colonel Hiran Michusap, the deputy chief of the Communications Division, announced that the Communications Division has formulated plans to improve Police Department communications. At present, only land communications are used. In the future, things will be coordinated with the Posts and Telegraph Department and the various branches of the military to use satellite communications. The cabinet has approved this. The various units involved will send people to Indonesia for training at the beginning of fiscal year 1984. Police Colonel Hiran said that at present, the use of the radio frequencies has encountered problems because the number is continually increasing. This is being solved by adding new frequencies in accord with the needs. Besides this, the frequencies interfere with each other. Because the weather in Thailand is very humid in some periods, the frequencies of one province are reflected to another province and interfere with the frequencies there. Establishing new frequencies may help to solve this problem partially. Police colonel Hiran said that an effort is being made to suppress the reception of police radio frequencies. The problem is that the laws do not provide any help. This problem has arisen because of the fact that technical capabilities are still poor. Thus, it is easy for others to listen in. It has been recommended that the 1955 Radio Communications Act be revised so that this can be controlled. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Aug 83 p 2] 11943

CSO: 5500/4301

## BRIEFS

COMPUTER NETWORK SYSTEM INAUGURATED--The National Telecommunications Corporation has inaugurated a new service making possible interconnection of computers of any size and their terminals over telephone lines and telex. The system, called Public Network for Transmission of Packet Switching Data, now links up Buenos Aires with Rosario, Cordoba and Bahia Blanca. In a later phase to be completed next year, it will extend to La Plata, Mar del Plata, San Carlos de Bariloche, Neuquen, Comodoro Rivadavia, Rio Gallegos, Mendoza, San Miguel del Tucuman, Resistencia, Posadas and San Juan and will ultimately cover the whole country. The fitting out of the equipment, installed in the Republic de ENtel headquarters, was presided over by the Minister of Communications, General Angel Alejandro Barbieri, and the general manager of the state telephone company, Colonel Vicente Cerdá Rivero. In its initial phase the network will make available an early capability of 4,500 accesses, which is the equivalent of a like number of major users such as Banks, manufacturing companies, state and private agencies, among others. When specifying the essential characteristics of the system, the Minister of Communications said that the "work itself brings together the latest advances in telecommunications technology such as the system of numerical switching, interconnection media with fiber optics and digital radio links." Among the services offered he mentioned the facsimile service, teletex and videotex, in addition to its hook-up with the Intelsat satellite, through Bosque Alegre, which will enable its subscribers to make use of international communications with similar networks in the United States, Spain, France and other countries tied into the system. Lastly it was reported that rates "are independent of distances" so as to allow the profits from the data system, it was said, to lean toward the integration of the country. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 15 Oct 83 p 6] 9436

CSO: 5500/2012

AUTOMATIC LONG DISTANCE SERVICE BEGINS IN HAVANA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Customers in the city of Havana whose telephone numbers begin with the digits 3, 30, 31 and 32, as well as 7, 70 and 79 already have available long distance automatic service, in addition to operator-assisted service, reported the Information Department of the Ministry of Communications.

Over the next few months, little by little, the rest of the customers in the capital will be able to make use of the facilities offered by the new service; this will be announced at the appropriate time.

This method will make calls to other provinces as easy as calls within the city. It is faster, and from Monday through Saturday between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., and all day on Sundays, the cost of the call will be reduced by almost half.

For any additional information about the new service, customers may contact the business offices or call 61-9991.

Area Codes

The number 67 will be used to communicate with Guira de Melena. The number 5 will be used to communicate with Agramonte, Amarillas, Camarioca, Colon, Jagüey Grande, Limonar, Los Arabos, Manguito, Perico, Playa Larga, Playa Giron, San Jose de los Ramos, San Pedro de Mayabon, Torriente, Varadero and 6 de Agosto. The number 52 will be used to communicate with the city of Matanzas.

The number 42 will be used to communicate with Calabazar, Camajuani, Cifuentes Corralillo, El Santo, Encrucijada, Isabela, Jose E. Riquelme, Manacas, Manicaragua, Motembo, Quemado de Guines, Rancho Veloz, Sagua and Sitiécito. It will be possible to call the city of Santa Clara using 422, while 428 will be used to call Placetas.

The number 41 will be used to communicate with the city of Sancti Spiritus, Cabaiguan, Jatibonico and Zaza. Using 419, it will be possible to call FNTA and Trinidad.

The city of Camaguey will be reached by calling 32.

The number 31 will be used to communicate with the city of Las Tunas, Amancio Rodriguez, Argelia Libre, Colombia, Jesus Menendez, Puerto Padre and Vazquez. The number 312 will reach Calixto (Majibacoa) and Jobabo.

The number 244 will be used to call the city of Holguin.

Using 22, it will be possible to call Contramaestre, Chile, Chivirico, Dos Caminos, El Cobre, El Cristo, Mayari Arriba, San Luis, Siboney, Songo La Maya and Los Reynaldos. The number 225 will reach Julio Antonio Mella and Palma Soriano, while 224 will reach the city of Santiago de Cuba.

#### Instructions

Before dialing the area code, customers will first dial 5 and wait for a dial tone that is higher pitched than the one heard when lifting the telephone off the hook.

After hearing this higher pitched dial tone, they will dial the area code and then, without waiting, the number of the telephone they wish to call. They will then wait about ten seconds for the phone to ring or for a busy signal.

12351  
CSO: 5500/2007

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT RECEIVES JAPANESE ASSISTANCE

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Sep 83 pp 5, 25

[Article by Nelson Encarnacion]

[Excerpts] It has always been said that any form of communications shortens distances.

Any road, maritime, air cable, telephone, etcetera, communications system which is good makes any distance, however great, into something that can be spanned within a short period of time.

This is precisely what the General Directorate of Telecommunications [DGT] is accomplishing with a "Rural Telecommunications Project" which is receiving financial assistance and technical advice from the Japanese government.

With this project, the DGT plans to link the most distant spot in the frontier with any country in the world which is reached by the telephone system currently operated by the Dominican Telephone Company [CODETEL].

The cost of the project, which began during Antonio Guzman's regime, is US\$ 14 million, furnished as a loan by the Japanese government in the form of equipment and technical advice.

The local counterpart is provided by the Dominican government in infrastructure works, technical personnel, supervision, workers, maintenance and so forth.

At present, the rural telecommunications project is entering its second stage with the installation of telephones in more than 75 sections and localities.

The first part of the initial stage of the project began in May 1982. It has its base stations at Loma Cocuyo, El Seibo; Pena Alta, Hato Mayor; and Fuerte Resoulu, San Cristobal.

This first part covers sections and localities in the provinces of El Seibo, La Altagracia (Higuey), La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, San Cristobal, the rural zone of the Distrito Nacional and Samana.

Through the Rural Telecommunication system, the government plans to eliminate the obsolete method of making calls and sending telegrams, which at present are performed with very old equipment, which causes considerable delay in the reception of messages.

#### Technical Aspect

Since the equipment used by the DGT at present is so old, it takes a long time to send and to receive a telegram anywhere in the country.

The technicians in charge of the project explained that once the modern equipment is installed, telegrams will arrive quite rapidly since the system to be installed will not require telegrams to pass through the DGT central office as is now the case. Instead, they will go directly to the branch post offices of the capital.

At present, telephone booths are being built throughout the country and booths of the old system which were in poor condition are being repaired.

The base stations consist of a radio transmission and reception system with eight channels on the BHF band, repeater equipment, a source of power, an emergency generator and batteries.

The batteries which are automatically recharged, insure that the telephone and telegraph systems will remain in operation even when there are breakdowns in the Dominican Electrical Company [CDE] system or in its local plants.

The most important of the 14 base stations in the system operates at Alto Bandera, Constanza, since it is the link between all the areas into which the rural telecommunications project has been divided.

Each of the 14 zones into which the country has been divided has a multiple access system, MAS, with a 350 kilocycle antenna on which 20 or more subscribers share at the same time eight radio channels of the base station.

Besides, the system which operates on the 350 kilocycle band is used to provide service on the lines of subscribers or in areas with poor access to the base station due to distance or unfavorable terrain.

The rural telecommunications system also consists of a digital exchange called FEDEX-100 with the most advanced Japanese technology. It has several modules, something like a "brain", which indicate in what places telephones are in operation.

#### Statement by the Director

Miguel Peguero Calzada, director general of telecommunications, spoke on the progress of the project and its importance for the modernization of the nation's telecommunications and for their adjustment to the progress of the country. Peguero Calzada said that the project is being carried out with a

counterpart contribution by the Dominican Government which has been partially disbursed, leaving 1.5 million pesos not yet disbursed.

He added that this amount will be disbursed in monthly installments in accordance with the work schedule of the civil engineering projects directed by engineer Martinez Torres.

He said the civil engineering project will be completed in March 1984.

Peguero Calzada said that some months ago, the Japanese technicians were demanding that DGT expedite the infrastructure works but now the opposite is the case.

"That is, we are making demands on them because they are falling behind our rate of work. We requested them to provide us with a schedule for the completion of their part of the work since we have turned over to them one of our civil engineering projects on which we are keeping on schedule. This obliges them to keep their part of the agreement."

Peguero Calzada said, "All 14 base stations will be completed by the first half of December 1983, the 15 repeaters will be ready by the end of January 1984, and the 86 post offices and the 176 telephone booths will be completed by the end of March 1984."

The DGT director explained that the building of booths and other projects are being carried out at a rate of about 300,000 pesos monthly...For example, this month it is planned to invest about 251,000 pesos as follows: 70,000 pesos on base stations, 12,000 pesos on repeaters, 66,000 pesos on post offices, 76,000 pesos on road building, 15,000 pesos on telephone booths and 12,000 pesos on repairs of post offices.

The disbursements will continue to increase monthly until they reach 286,000 pesos in March when the project will be completed.

Peguero Calzada said, "Therefore, the situation is that the civil engineering projects will be completed throughout the nation in March 1984. For this reason, we are exerting pressure on the Japanese to install the electronic equipment as soon as we complete the civil engineering projects so that the provinces can gradually be integrated into the system. We are not going to get everything ready to go into operation at the same time. The idea is to inaugurate the service step by step."

Concerning the significance of the project, the DGT director said "It is one of the projects with the greatest social importance in which the country has embarked during recent years because it means the integration of the rural population into a modern communications system."

Peguero Calzada said, "Evidently the Dominican Republic is a country at a very low level in the field of rural communications and, obviously, putting this system into operation will in several ways integrate rural communications into national life, not only socially but also economically."

By March 1984, all the nation's rural communities will be linked with the rural telecommunications system and this will begin a new stage in the development of those towns.

At latest 1 year from now those same communities will be able to use the international telephone as soon as CODETEL makes the necessary connections with the rural system. From then on, the most remote field in Dajabon or Pedernales will be able to communicate by telephone with the most modern city in Europe.

9204  
CSO: 5500/2010

PANAMA

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION 'CHANNEL 5'--A new television company, Panavision del Istmo, will begin broadcasting nationwide over Channel 5 Television on 15 October. The station's general manager is Santiago Procell, its producer is Roberto McKay, and its engineer is Roberto Guerra. Its main transmitter, of 20 kilowatts, will be located on Cerro Azul, Panama Province, and it will have an auxiliary 1-kilowatt transmitter on Santa Rita Hill to cover Colon Province. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 6 Oct 83 p 8A PA] Panama's television Channel 5 will be on the air in late October. The new channel, called "Panavision," was announced to the press by manager Santiago Porcell during a press conference. At first the channel will broadcast to only a few provinces, but by early 1984 it is expected to be viewed throughout the country. [Summary] [PA131309 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Oct 83 p 15 PA]

CSO: 5500/2015

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC-TV PRO NAT BIAS ALLEGED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Nov 83 p 22

[Article by Greg Garden]

[Text]

THE more than two-thirds slant by SABC TV in favour of those advocating a "yes" vote in tomorrow's referendum was maintained over the past week, in spite of a decline in the percentage of total air-time devoted to the views of the main white parties.

The graph reveals a corresponding increase in the coverage of "white others" ... made up this week largely of English-language newspaper journalists and women from various walks of life.

The various views of these two "groups" were the subject of two News Review programmes this week.

The other two News Review transmissions were blatantly and heavily biased in support of the proposed new Constitution.

One edition featured three South African diplomats abroad, who all strongly urged a "yes" vote, while the other set out to discredit the Conservative Party's idea of a "coloured homeland".

This again draws attention to the methods used by the SABC in support of "yes" votes, but which cannot be measured by statistics.

The strong focus on military preparedness and a "total

onslaught" reached a crescendo with Sunday's "Target Terrorism" News Review.

The proliferation of such programmes at this time makes them part of a wider and less obvious strategy in support of the National Party.

Three other observations stand out this week.

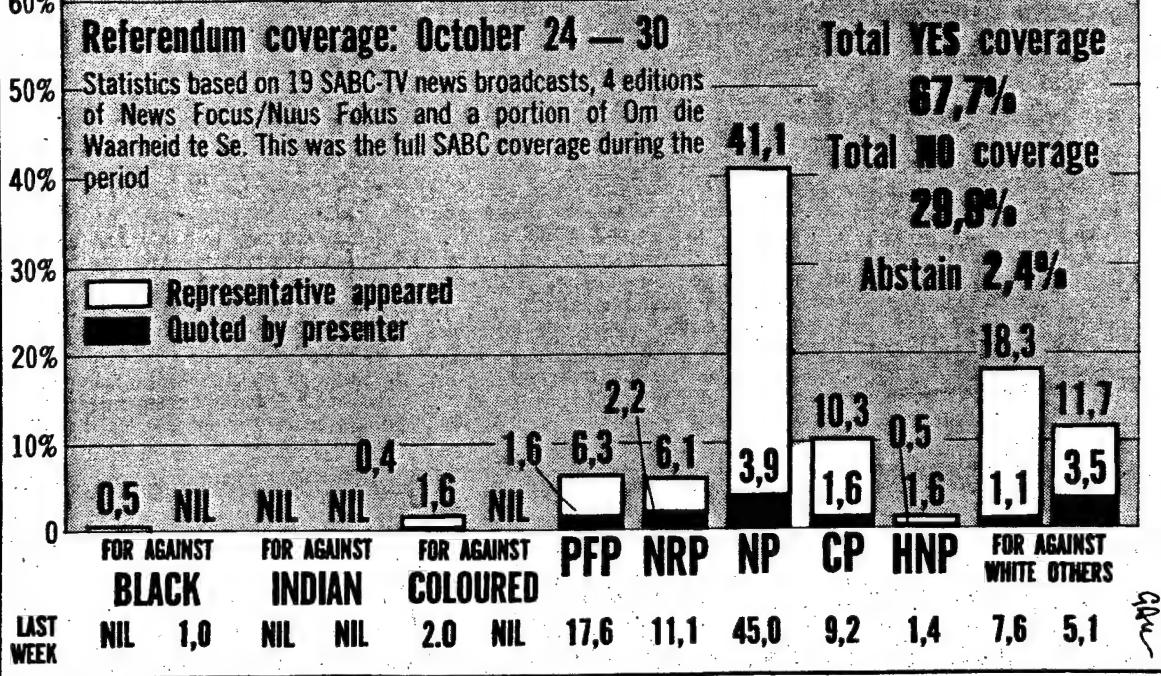
Firstly, Professor S A S Strauss, who had appeared regularly on the box in previous weeks to "explain" the new deal, was not featured after charges under the Referendums Act had been laid against him and the SABC following last Sunday's Nuus Oorsig programme.

Secondly, coverage of an "abstain" option appears in the statistics for the first time since monitoring began.

Since this monitoring of SABC TV's referendum coverage started on September 21, 26 946 seconds (just over 449 minutes) of television air-time has clearly advocated either a "yes" or "no" vote, while a further 5 855 seconds (97.6 minutes) consisted of more general referendum coverage.

Statistics published in these columns have been based on the first figure only. The final statistics for the full six-week period are as follows:

## How much say they've had on the box



Total YES coverage

57.7%

Total NO coverage

29.8%

Abstain 2.4%

18.3

11.7  
3.5

TOTAL 'YES' COVERAGE 67.0%  
 TOTAL 'NO' COVERAGE 32.5%  
 TOTAL 'ABSTAIN' COVERAGE 0.5%

The percentage of total coverage accorded to each group over the six weeks are:

National Party	51.7%
PFP	13.2%
CP	10.9%
NRP	7.6%
'White others' in favour	6.3%
'White others' opposed	5.0%
HNP	2.6%
Coloureds in favour	1.1%
Blacks opposed	0.8%
Indians in favour	0.2%
Blacks in favour	0.1%
Coloureds opposed	0%
Indians opposed	0%
	100.0%

These findings are the most comprehensive monitoring and analysis of SABC TV broadcasts ever done.

The National Party was given nearly 400% more air-time than the Progressive Federal Party, and more than 500% more air-time than the Conservative Party.

RUSSIA USSR

IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CONSTRUCTION PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY

Moscow VESTNIK SVYAZI in Russian No 7, Jul 83 pp 2-5

[Article by I. S. Ravich, deputy minister of communications, USSR]

[Text] In his address at the November (1982) Plenary Session of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, examined, among other leading problems of the Soviet economy, urgent problems of capital construction. It was noted that "we are committing a tremendous means to developing the economy, creating new capacities ... on residential as well as cultural and domestic construction. The effective utilization of these means is an exceptionally important problem. Furthermore, many problems still remain in the area of capital construction. We must counter decisively the dissipation of forces and means at a multiplicity of facilities. We must increase the proportion of reconstruction in modernization and reduce the amount of new construction. We are also dissatisfied in many respects with the organization of construction itself. The deficiencies in this area which remain from year to year result in failure to fulfill the plans for bringing capacities on line. ...The quality of construction and installation work remains poor in many cases. The mobility of construction organizations is insufficient.

...The establishment of order in capital construction is a central national economic problem".

It is from these positions that the USSR Ministry of Communications formed its plan for the construction of communications facilities for 1983.

The main capital investments and resources are aimed toward start-up construction projects of the year. The number of new starts has been reduced by 27% as compared with 1982. The amount of uncompleted construction for the branch is not to exceed 67.5% by the beginning of 1984 (this figure was 69% for 1 January 1983).

The amount of capital investments aimed toward technical re-equipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises has been increased (to 26% with respect to the volume of capital investments for production construction). No less than 75% of the increase in the total extent of long distance telephone channels will be obtained by reconstruction and technical re-equipping of the fundamental structures which are part of the national Unified Automated Communications Network.

In order to accelerate the development of zone, city and rural telephone communications and the construction of regional communication centers, plans call for finding resources to carry out these projects on the basis of bank credit in excess of the national authorized capital investments.

The limit set for the Ministry for construction and installation work was not entirely utilized in 1982 because of frequent violations in equipment and material delivery discipline, as well as contract discipline, by construction organizations. This situation is to be corrected during the current year.

Even so, the basic production capacities were put into operation, which made it possible to overfulfill the plans in terms of volume of communications production and income with the corresponding rapid rates of development of the branch (by 4.9% in volume of production and by 5.8% in tariff income). During the first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan the total length of long distance telephone channels carried over cable and radio relay links has been increased beyond the amount called for in the Five Year Plan (by 2.2 million channel kilometers). A great deal of credit for this goes to the collectives of the "Mezhgorsvyazstroy" trust, the Moscow imeni 50th anniversary of the VLKSM territorial long distance and international communications control center, as well as territorial long distance communications control centers (TTsUMS), especially TTsUMS 5, 7, 8, 14, 18, 19 and 23, which demonstrated a creative approach to the reconstruction of main sectors KM-23, KM-51 and other operating main lines.

The level of automation of long distance communications increased significantly. Eight coordinate automatic long distance exchanges were introduced in 1982, and the first quasielectronic automated long distance exchange was built in Yerevan. Communicators in the Ukraine and Belorussia made major achievements in automating rayon center-oblast center communications, reaching a level of 94-98%.

The design and construction-installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Communications completed a significant amount of work in introducing message switching centers, which have transformed qualitatively the switch-channel network. Message switching centers are operating efficiently at Khabarovsk, Novosibirsk and in Moscow Oblast. Analogous centers have been built in Leningrad, Tashkent and Krasnoyarsk. The network for transmitting newspaper columns over communications channels has been expanded to include 48 points.

The 1981-1982 plan for increasing the capacity of city telephone systems was fulfilled by 102.5%, which corresponds to the rates specifics in the Five Year Plan. City telephone systems have been developed on the basis of improved coordinate exchanges of the ATSKU type, Pentakonta-type equipment produced in Poland has been introduced, and PCM equipment has been put into wider use on interoffice trunks.

Work on developing rural telephone communications is expanding. During the first two years of the Five Year Plan automatic exchanges handling 654,000 numbers have been put into operation in the networks, private-branch telephone exchanges have been built, expanded and rebuilt at 2,030 sovkhozes (106.8% of the plan) and 2,394 kolkhozes (102.6%), and dispatcher telephone communications has been implemented at 1,319 farms. Even so, some republic Ministries of Communications (in the Azerbaijan, Georgian and Uzbek SSR) have not been able to manage the planned assignments for rural communications facility construction.

The satellite communications system serving the television network in the USSR is developing and improving. By the beginning of 1983 territory containing 89% of the population had been provided with one television program, and 69% of the residents of our country are able to receive two or more programs.

The power of radio broadcast stations has been increased significantly through reconstruction and beefing up of existing transmitters.

An important reserve for improving the efficiency of communications facility construction lies with reducing remaining uninstalled equipment and cable products and utilizing them more rapidly.

Not enough attention is yet being devoted to increasing conservation conditions and production, reducing lost working time, and more rational utilization of construction materials and fuels and lubricants.

The USSR Ministry of Communications has indicated the necessity of eliminating "perpetual construction sites". Because of improper organization of construction, capital investments have been tied up at these sites for many years. In particular, the work schedules have been violated significantly at such projects as the automatic long distance exchanges in Kharkov and Vladivostok, post offices in Kuybyshev, Rostov-on-Don and Orenburg, communications institute buildings in Leningrad and Kuybyshev and the communications technical school in Novosibirsk, as well as a number of enterprises belonging to Promsvyaz'. The managers of these enterprises and the customer organizations, in conjunction with contract organizations, are responsible for clumsy utilization of capital investments and resources at these projects.

The builder teams of communications structures have now concentrated their efforts and material resources on solving the main problem of the year - unconditional fulfillment of the plan for putting production capacities, basic funds and plans for commercial construction products into operation.

Communications builders have been assigned the responsible and honorable task of constructing, on a tight schedule, a radio relay main line along the right of way of the 4,830-km Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. According to the plan developed by the State All-Union Design Institute, teams of the construction-installation organizations of the Radiostroy trust and Construction Directorate No. 1, having coordinated work schedules with the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Construction and the Ministry of the Gas Industry, have begun to erect the initial structures.

In order to provide communications facilities for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline while it is under construction and during early operation, the construction-installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Communications have been instructed to run trunks this year from the first 17 start-up gas compressor stations to existing communications centers belonging to Mngazprom, the USSR Ministry of Communications, etc. Teams from the Soyuztelefonstroy, the Rossvyaz'stroy and the Ukrsvyaz'stroy trusts have been put to work on these projects, and machinery and transportation facilities have been concentrated there as well.

The production-technical directorates and other communications enterprises where this construction is underway are to assist in all possible ways to set up communications for use until the radio relay link under construction is put into operation.

The builder-communicator teams have accepted a socialist obligation to fulfill the construction-installation work plan on the radio relay main line running along the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline by 15 December 1983, and to provide communications facilities for 17 initial gas compressor stations which are to be put into operation this year.

On the basis of socialist competition between related enterprises, the builder-communicators have entered into a relay race with the objective of achieving good organization and observance of plan, contractual and executive discipline by each team building the main line. The Board of the USSR Ministry of Communications and the presidium of the branch professional union central committee have adopted this initiative. It is a matter of honor for each team participating in this construction to provide the management of the main line with communications facilities in a timely fashion.

The construction-installation organizations of the Soyuztelefonstroy and Mostelefonstroy trusts and the republic ministries of communications must bring new automatic exchanges with capacity not more than 1.1 million numbers on line this year in city telephone systems. Special attention is required to see that the allocated equipment is utilized in a timely fashion, that every meter of cable product is employed rationally and that items standing idle in storage be put into use every where.

Customer enterprises, especially industrial and technical communications directorates and independent city telephone systems, must provide every assistance to construction and installation directorates and mobile mechanized columns by providing city telephone system construction sites with

local resources, and helping builders, who are generally away from home a long time, to create appropriate social and living conditions while their work is underway.

More than 2000 sovkhozes and kolkhozes still need to do a great deal of work in constructing rural, private branch and dispatcher communications. The lag in carrying out this construction which has been tolerated by some ministries and industrial-technical communications directorates in recent years must be caught up in 1983.

It is important to increase the responsibility of design departments and groups and to provide methodological assistance from the institutes of Glavsvyaz'proyekt in order to develop high quality design and cost estimation documentation and to improve the technical and economic indicators of rural construction projects.

As before, all subdivisions of communications construction and installation trusts are faced with urgent problems of increasing their industrial bases, staffing sections with qualified personnel, improving the organization of construction work and strengthening labor discipline. The leading collectives of the Svyaz'stroy-1, Svyaz'stroy-6, Litsvyaz'stroy and other trusts, in solving these and other important problems, are speeding up the construction of projects, improving the quality of work, achieving savings of material and technical resources and increasing construction efficiency.

Student construction detachments provide a great deal of help every year to builders in the construction of communications facilities in rural areas. This year nearly 8000 young men and women have been sent to these projects as part of student construction detachments. The task of the managers of communications construction and installation organizations to whom this shock force has been made available is to ensure that work is done along all required fronts, to set up qualified technical supervision and constant monitoring for observance of safety rules, and to create appropriate living and working conditions for the students.

The work semester is short; therefore, no loss of working time can be tolerated like those which occurred, for example, in 1982 in Amur Oblast (135 man-days) or in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR (72 man-days).

The managers of communications enterprises and organizations must reduce manual student labor as much as possible and make available to the student construction detachments construction machinery and hand tools (post hole diggers, excavators, cranes, etc.).

Conditions must be created for organization of labor in student construction detachments using the contract brigade method.

The most important task of all builder labor collectives, as defined by the 26th CPSU Congress, is to step up the rate of growth in labor productivity. During the 11th Five Year Plan production in the construction-installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense must

be increased by 14%. However, this growth amounted to only 3.4% during the first two years, with Mezhgorsdyaz'stroy showing 5.6%, Soyuztelefonstroy showing 5.2% and Mostelefonstroy showing 9.9%. The situation is analogous in the construction organizations of the Union Republic Ministries of Communication.

The USSR Ministry of Communications has authorized a plan to increase labor productivity in construction organizations for 1983-1985, which contains provisions for increasing labor productivity in 1983 by 3.2% over 1982, and by 3.4% and 3.6% in 1984 and 1985, respectively, by improving the organization and technology of construction production, increasing the level of industrialization, implementing scientific organization of labor and reducing manual labor. According to this plan, 3,150 cable manholes, 27 container buildings for diesel and equipment relay stations on radio relay lines, 400 covers for unattended repeater points and other industrial constructions are to be produced, fully assembled and fitted out at the plant, which will permit communications objects to be put on line more rapidly.

Assignments call for reducing lost working time by 5% in 1983 as compared with 1982, and to reduce the amount of manual labor involved in cable installation by 2.5% as compared with 1980, by 3% for excavation work and by 0.6% for loading and unloading.

Plans call for increasing the output of construction machines and mechanisms (bucket loaders, truck-mounted trains, tractors and bulldozers, cable machines) by 1.5-4.5% as compared with 1980. The shift work coefficient is also to be increased.

Even so, the measures which have been outlined are being carried out extremely slowly. The possibilities which exist for mechanizing construction and installation work is not being fully utilized. There are many deficiencies in the operation of the pool of construction machines and mechanisms. Machinery downtime in many sections amounts to 25% of the working time. Improving the utilization of equipment must be at the center of the attention of trust collectives, mechanization directorates, construction-installation directorates and mobile mechanized columns.

Not enough use is being made of the contract brigade, a very important reserve for improving labor productivity. In 1982 only 737 of 776 contracts were carried out in organizations of Glavsvyaz'stroy. The situation is no better in the construction-installation organizations of the Union Republic Ministries of Communications.

Even so, in 1982 the amount of work done through local efforts at some trusts by the contract brigade method amounted to more than 30% (31.9% for Mezhgorsvyaz'stroy, 34% for Lentelefonstroy and 39.3% for Svyaz'stroy-1).

One way to improve the methods of organizing production and working methods of workers employed in building communications structures (mainly in contract brigades) is to use labor process cards. The use of these cards in

mass labor operations, where leading experience needs to be implemented, creates additional possibilities for increasing the efficiency of construction-installation production, labor productivity and work quality. More than 150 cards for different labor operations have been developed and published in recent years at the Specialized Design Technological Bureau of Communications Construction Engineering of the USSR Ministry of Communications and trusts. These generally recommend the rational size and professional qualifications of the brigade staff, the required inventory, fittings and hand tools, working methods and approaches, safety measures, the distribution of duties among executives and the sequence of operations. Analysis of the introduction and utilization of labor process cards indicates that labor productivity increases in brigades where they are used.

A very important task of builder-communicators is to improve the quality of the communications building and structures which they erect. This has been helped to some extent by the participation of the construction-installation trusts of Glavsvyaz'stroy and the republic ministries in the All-Union Social Competition for superior construction quality which was announced for 1982-1985 by Gosstroy SSSR, the Central Committee of the construction and industrial construction materials workers trade union, the Central Administration of the scientific and technical department of the construction industry and the administration of the USSR Architects' Union. Thirty construction-installation trusts, 270 construction-installation directorates and mechanized mobile columns and 11 design engineering organizations of the USSR Ministry of Communications and the Union Republic Ministries of Communications participated in this competition in 1982. The winners of the competitive inspection, which have been awarded certificates, include the Lentelefonstroy, the Svyaz'stroy-1, the Belsvyaz'stroy, the Radiostroy and Giprosvyaz'-2 trusts, the Specialized Design Technological Bureau of Construction Communications Engineering and the State All-Union Design Institute. The collectives of the organizations, having satisfied all conditions of the competitive inspection, have made an important contribution to improving the quality of construction. During the inspection they conserved 60,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, 900 cubic meters of lumber, 60,000 tons of petroleum products, 400 cubic meters of reinforced concrete, 90 km of asbestos cement pipes, and more than 30 km of cable of various capacities. Fifty types of new equipment were also mastered and put into use. An integrated construction-installation quality control system is in successful operation at certain organizations.

It is necessary to disseminate the experience of leading collectives in order to put objects into operation when first announced, to strengthen discipline, and to improve conservation and stewardship, especially in building civilian structures.

The USSR Ministry of Communications and professional union central committees have set up an All-Union Competition for 1982-1983 for the best inventions and rationalizer's suggestions aimed at improving the technique and technology of building communications structures. This competition, and the selection and extensive introduction of the best suggestions will promote the development of creative activity on the parts of the builder-communicators and successful fulfillment of the communications construction plans with good quality.

Increased assignments have been established for 1983 for conserving basic material and fuel-energy resources. We must achieve metal savings of 5.7%, cement - 5%, lumber - 13%, gasoline - 3% and diesel fuel - 3%.

Conservation figures have been determined for every construction-installation organization, and managers must make every effort to insure that this plan is fulfilled.

Metal and cement can be conserved, for example, by employing the less material-intensive cable manholes which have been designed by the Giprosvyaz' Institute (standard drawing album T-282-1-82 "cable conduit inspection devices"); the Specialized Design-Technological Bureau of communications construction engineering has developed the technical documentation for the forms of these inspection devices.

Construction-installation organizations must immediately organize the manufacture of forms for the new constructions. The Glavsvyaz'stroy construction-installation trusts alone will be able to realize annual metal savings of 4% and cement savings of 10%.

At the beginning of this year the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree entitled "On measures for ensuring the fulfillment of plans for construction of residential houses and social-domestic objects", which obliges builders not to allow any cases of uncompleted planned assignments and to permit no unsatisfactory quality in construction and finishing work in building residential houses. This is the responsibility of both customers and construction organizations.

Glavsvyaz'stroy trusts are to build residential facilities in Kuybyshev, Minsk, Lvov, Khabarovsk and Solntsevo (Moscow oblast) as well as other cities, which is needed for assignment of qualified builder personnel. The administration and managers of the trusts must concentrate their efforts to ensure that this important work is completed.

A new stage has begun in the preparation and implementation of a system of measures to improve planning and strengthen management to improve the efficiency of capital construction. There is to be a change over to new cost estimates beginning 1 January 1984. Contract organizations will begin to plan their labor productivity indicator in terms of standardized net conditional production. Better preparation of plans for ensuring that the scope of work is balanced with material and labor resources is important.

As in previous years, the builder-communicators have undertaken increased socialist obligations for 1983. Collectives of Glavsvyaz'stroy, the Chief Directorate for Capital Construction, the Chief Directorate for Technical Material Supply, Glavsnabsvyaz' and the Radiostroy trust have resolved to complete construction-installation work ahead of schedule, by 7 November, and to bring on line the lead section of the trans-Siberian Moscow-Chelyabinsk radio relay main line. Workers of the Mezhgorsvyaz'stroy trust have agreed to bring the coaxial cable main line between Krasnodar and Simferopol', more than 600 km long, on line by 15 December.

The Soyuzteléfonstroy trust and the Union Republic Ministries of Communications have planned to put automatic telephone exchanges into operation early in a number of cities around the country. Socialist obligations have also been accepted for putting radio broadcast and television facilities into operation.

After examining the issue of progress in fulfilling the plan for implementing production capacities and objects during the 3rd year of the Five Year Plan, the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Communications has adopted a decree regarding specific measures aimed toward unconditional fulfillment of this most important task facing the communicators.

The corresponding managers have been instructed to overcome the existing delay in construction-installation work on cable mains (KM-151, KM-41-P) and radio relay links (RRL-16, and the Tyumen'-Surgut-Urengoy-Tazovskiy radio relay link), at facilities under construction in the Moscow telephone system, and certain others.

By applying additional effort, the Ministries of Communications of the Georgian, the Kirgiz, the Lithuanian, the Tadzhik, the Turkmen, the Ukrainian and Estonian union republics must utilize the allocated national capital investment limits by the end of the year and carry out their construction installation work.

In greeting Builders' Day, communicators are aiming their efforts to ensure that 1983 is marked by successful fulfillment of all of their tasks and becomes a new stage in improving the quality and effectiveness of communications facility construction.

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FINLAND

DATA TRANSFER SYSTEM TO BEGIN OPERATING IN HELSINKI

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 25 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] A data transfer system which transmits information packages instead of individual portions of a unit was introduced by the Helsinki Telephone Association on Monday. The Telephone Association's data transfer covers the same geographical area as the association's telephone service, while the Postal and Telecommunications Administration has a similar data transfer system covering long-distance and foreign traffic. The Postal and Telecommunications Administration and the Telephone Association cooperate to a certain degree for expansion and development of the system, said mining counsellor Martti Harva at the Telephone Association.

Thus, there is no competition, at least not so far, for customers for data transmission of the information packages, since both of the authorities in charge of the transfer have agreed on a regional division. But it would also be possible for the Helsinki Telephone Association to cooperate with other telephone associations around the country and in that manner increase the number of customers of the telephone associations.

All companies or individuals who have a computer connected to the telephone network can in principle join this data transfer system. According to the telephone association, the package network is also easy to combine with other network systems. Telset [expansion unknown], credit cards and bank cards, as well as the electronic information transfer between banks, can also be hooked up to the package network.

Saves

The telephone association also states that package transfer in large systems results in large savings of the investment costs. A single connection can transmit the entire traffic of the computer. One connection to the package network can also handle several hundred information transfers between computer and network simultaneously.

The Helsinki Telephone Association anticipates that about 4,000 connections or display terminals will have been hooked up by the end of the 1980's. The equivalent figure in Finland would be between 10 and 15 percent of all data transmission links connected to various package or district networks.

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SWEDEN

GOVERNMENT AGENCY LOSING MONOPOLY ON COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 Nov 83 p 8

[Article by Kerstin Kall: "Telecommunications Monopoly Broken up"]

[Text] The monopoly of the Telecommunications Agency on testing private equipment for connection to the telecommunications network is to be broken up. After 1 March 1984 testing may also take place at laboratories outside the Telecommunications Agency, on the condition that they can prove their competence and independence.

However, the Telecommunications Agency will still retain final decision. A measurement protocol from an independent laboratory must be submitted to the agency's approval office.

All privately owned equipment intended for connection the telecommunications network must be approved by this office. The office has an independent position in relation to the commercial activity of the agency, the Telecommunications Agency points out.

Private companies have long protested the fact that the agency must approve or reject products which compete with their own, and have expressed doubts of its objectivity. The most recent flare-up of the debate was in connection with the mobile telephone company Comvik's attempt to compete with the agency's own mobile telephones.

'Not the Opinion'

But it is not that opinion which brought about the decision, says Norman Gleiss, head of the central laboratory of the Telecommunications Agency.

"We pointed out ourselves that it is entirely possible to unburden our own laboratory. The initiative actually comes from a joint working group for the Nordic telecommunications administrations."

Norway and Sweden have approximately the same centralized testing of telecommunications equipment. Denmark has four telecommunications administrations with one laboratory each and in addition a common central

laboratory. In Finland there are 32 private telephone companies and also a state company.

Norman Gleiss is of the opinion that primarily Nordic and other European laboratories will become the alternatives to the Telecommunications Agency's own testing. The manufacturer could then have his product tested simultaneously against the norms of other countries.

"But it may very well be a company-connected laboratory that tests the product, provided that there is documentation of the laboratory's independent position within the company," Norman Gleiss says.

Within the Nordic countries, as well as within the European Postal and Telecommunications Union, one is working to harmonize the requirements as much as possible. In the Nordic countries there has been considerable progress on common requirements for conference equipment and handicap aids, for example. For other telecommunications equipment there are common basic requirements, but a manufacturer must still have different variants of his product for different Nordic countries.

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SWEDEN

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY TO INTRODUCE NEW PHONE EQUIPMENT

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Aug 83 p 55

[Text] Cordless telephones will be introduced in Sweden next year. This is stated in the Telecommunications Agency's 3-year plan for the years up to 1986-1987 which was submitted to the government.

The cordless telephones are based on an international standard which does not interfere with television transmissions, TT [Tidningarnas Telegrambyra] reports. The telephones will be made available by the Telecommunications Agency in competition with other suppliers.

The Telecommunications Agency is further investing in a new system for patient telephones, which will considerably improve the opportunities for making calls from hospitals.

The Telecommunications Agency has decided that instead of a normal application for appropriations submitted each year, the agency will submit a 3-year plan to the government. Among other things, the plan accounts for the planned investments and how they are to be financed.

The state will have a better foundation for overall control, says the agency's general director, Tony Hagstrom.

Over the 3-year period the Telecommunications Agency anticipates investing a total of 18 billion Kronor. Several changes are proposed in order to accomplish the investment program, one of them being that the agency should be permitted to borrow in the general credit market.

The total credit requirement during the period is calculated at 5.4 billion Kronor. About half of that could probably be borrowed in the Swedish credit market.

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